Wombwell Urban District Council.

REPORTS

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER

OF HEALTH

AND THE

SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE

YEAR 1910.

Wombwell :

Albert Taylor, Printer, Station Road.

SUMMARY OF REPORT

For the Year 1910.

* *

Area of District	3,851 acres.
Population at Census 1901 ...	13,252.
Population Estimated for mid-year 1910	15,823.
Excess of Births over Deaths or Natural increase for the year ...	400.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Birth Rate...	42·1	per 1,000
Death Rate all causes...	16·8	„
do. Phthisis (pulmonary) ...	·75	„
do. other tubercular diseases	1·26	„
do. Zymotic	2·4	„
do. Respiratory	2·9	„
Infantile Mortality ...	124 per 1,000 births.	
No. of Houses occupied at end of 1910	3,327	
„ New Houses erected during year	66	
Rainfall for the year	25·15 inches.	

WOMBWELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Medical Officers Annual Report.

To the Chairman and Members of the Wombwell Urban District Council.

GENTLEMAN,

It affords me much pleasure to place before you my Second Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Condition of your township at the same time rendering an account of the various undertakings which have been carried out, with a view to improving sanitation generally in your district.

During the year especial activity has been directed against the "White Man's Scourge" Tuberculosis; and a general feeling has been evident in the West Riding that something definite should be undertaken to combat the serious ravages of this disease. To this end two conferences were held at Leeds to discuss the various suggestions and hear the criticisms of the schemes put forward by the West Riding County Council and the Urban and Rural Districts Councils' Association. Although every one present at the Conferences agreed that a definite war should be waged against Consumption, they had divers opinions as to how this should be carried out. The general trend of opinion was, that much could be done by ourselves, in our own districts, by striking a blow at what were recognised as contributary causes to the disease, viz.: dampness, dirt, and darkness, insanitary surroundings, want of fresh air and want of knowledge of the dangerously insidious manner in which the disease may be transmitted to other people. Could we abolish all these conditions phthsis would probably soon cease to be a source of anxiety. One of the ways in which tubercular diseases may be induced is by tuberculous milk-giving cattle. In order to guard against any possibility of this occurring in your district, you appointed Mr. Hodgman, of Barnsley, to carry out a thorough veterinary inspection of all the cattle and cowsheds in the district at least twice yearly. Fifteen cowsheds and 157 cows were inspected by the Veterinary Surgeon, the Sanitary Inspector,

and myself during the month of October, and the result speaks well for the dairy farmers of the district. Out of this number only five cows were suspected of yielding tuberculous milk ; samples of milk obtained from these cows were sent to Wakefield for bacteriological examination, and all were reported to be free from the bacillus of consumption.

An order was issued in October by the Local Government Board that a systematic inspection was to be made of all the houses in the district, that might contain some sanitary defects and a report made out for each one, embodying these shortcomings, both as regards the buildings themselves, and their surroundings. Power was given to the Sanitary Authority to enforce such measures as would make them healthy habitations or if this were not possible, to condemn them as not fit for human habitation. Up to the end of December, 65 such houses were examined and reported on. Of these, 18 were found to be overcrowded, 12 were damp, due to defective roofing and spouting, 6 were dirty, 4 were dilapidated but not sufficiently bad to condemn, 15 had bedroom windows which could not be opened by the tenant and were therefore on this account insanitary. Ten of the 65 houses were of the back to back type. Two houses in Broomhill were so damp as to be almost uninhabitable. Certain necessary improvements were suggested to the owners ; these are being carried out and a further inspection will be made when they are finished. A great part of the sanitary shortcomings in the properties inspected were found to be in the backyards, closets and ashpits. Many of the latter are situated a long way from the back doors of the houses, and, as the yards are, for the most part, neither paved, asphalted or ashed it means that in order to deposit the domestic refuse in the proper place, the people have to walk through the (in wet weather) sodden dirt of the back yard, some of which is therefore carried by them and the rest of the family into their houses, where it discourages cleanliness and is a danger to health. The children, also, spend many hours playing in the rear of the houses which is the only safe play-ground they have.

It would be a great improvement if we could have all the smaller back yards covered with some impervious material and in

the case of the very large back-yards (such as those at New Wombwell and New Scarboro') to have the surroundings of the closets and ashpits ashphalted for 15 feet; pathways, (paved or ashphalted), leading from every 3 or 4 houses to the closets, and the rest of the yard covered with ashes, so that children could play about and refuse be deposited in the proper place without bringing any dirt or filth into the houses. It is certain that with cleaner and tidier backyards we should have cleaner and tidier habits among the people and less disease; —fewer flies and a lower zymotic death-rate.

Another important suggestion from the Local Government Board was instituted last autumn by which any local medical man could have a free supply of Antitoxin for early injection into their poorer diphtheria cases prior to their removal to Hospital. This, if carried out, will prove an undoubted blessing and, in one case in which it was promptly used, curtailed what would have been a long tedious illness and probably saved the child's life.

The year has been an unfortunate one from the educational point of view. An epidemic of measles broke out during the month of April and extended to every school in the district, except Broomhill and Jump. Prompt measures of exclusion from school of individuals and closure of the departments affected, checked the extension of the disease to a great extent, About the middle of the year whooping cough extended into the Hemingfield Ward from the neighbouring district of Hoyland and affected the attendance adversely, this being at one time as low as 40 per cent. Towards the end of August the disease extended to the Barnsley Road School and then to the King's Road and Park Street Schools. Prompt measures were taken on the appearance of the first cases in the Infant Departments of the various schools and these were closed for a period of about 3 weeks. In spite of these precautions the disease has been responsible for 9 deaths, and, aided by the climatic conditions, which are favourable to an extension of the disease and of the time taken for recovery, it is still smouldering in the township.

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

At the census of 1901, the population was 13,252, and an average number of persons to each house was 5·2.

The population estimated by the method of the Registrar General was on June 30th, 1910, 15,823, and on this estimate the rates for the various tables are calculated.

If we take the number of persons per house as 5·2 as in 1901, the number of houses occupied at the end of the year being 3,827, the estimated number of the population would be 17,300.

The natural increase for the year or excess of births over deaths is 400. The statistical rates are estimated on a population of 15,823.

BIRTHS.

There were 667 births registered in your district in 1910, this is equal to a birth-rate of 42·1 per 1,000 per annum. The rate for England and Wales for last year is 24·8.

There were 340 males and 327 females; 24 still-births were interred at Wombwell Cemetery and 7 at Jump Cemetery.

The number of illegitimate children registered during the past year in the township is 33, which is equal to 4·9 per cent. or about 1 in 20. This is a higher ratio than the previous two years which were 4·5 and 3·1 respectively.

DISTRIBUTION IN THE WARDS.

	S.E.	S.W.	C.	N.	H.
Boys	79	51	67	75	68—340
Girls	77	60	58	66	66—327
	156	111	125	141	134—667
Illegitimate	10	3	6	4	10— 33

Six of these illegitimate children died during the year the causes and ages being as follows:--

Bronchitis	... 4 months
Do.	... 7 months
Debility from Birth ...	... 2 days
Premature Birth ...	... 8 days
Meningitis	. 8 months
Congenital Disease ...	... 4 months

DEATHS.

There have been 252 deaths registered in the district during the past year—138 males and 114 females. Fifteen deaths of residents occurred in the Hospital and Infirmaries outside the district making a total of 267. This gives an annual death-rate per 1000 of the population of 16·8. The rate for 1909 was 16·49, and the average death-rate for the last ten years 1900—1909 was 18·1. The rate for England and Wales for 1910 was 13·4, the lowest on record, Our birth-rate, which, last year, was the highest but two in the whole of the West Riding, entitles us to a certain amount of latitude in the death-rate compared with other towns, which have a lower birth-rate, as it means the presence of a larger number of children of tender age in whom the death-rate is especially high, but in this matter of Infantile Mortality Rate we have improved upon all the records for the past ten years.

There were 2 uncertified deaths and 20 were certified by the coroner.

WARD DISTRIBUTION,

S.E.	S.W.	C.	N.	H.
53	40	59	54	61—267

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

During the year 83 deaths in children under 1 year of age occurred in the township, This is 13 less than 1909 and 22 less than in 1908. This is equal to a death-rate of 124 per 1000 births. This is very satisfactory in comparison with previous years. as it is by far the lowest on record for the district, The average for the past ten years being 170, and that of the previous year 140.

RATES PER 1,000 BIRTHS AND DISTRIBUTION IN THE WARDS.

	Number of Infantile deaths.	Number of births.	Death-rate per 1,000 births.
South East	18	156	115
South West	13	111	117
Central	15	125	120
North	14	141	99
Hemingfield	23	134	171

The causes of death were as follows :—

Whooping Cough	4
Diarrhœa	13
Premature Birth	24
Wasting Diseases, Marasmus, &c ...	15
Tuberculous Diseases	6
Bronchial Diseases	12
Convulsions	5
Meningitis	1
Suffocation-(overlaying)	1
Congenital diseases	2

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF INFANT DEATHS.

Under 4 weeks ..	32 deaths (Immaturity accounting for 24)
1 to 3 months ...	13 ,,
3 to 6 ,,	18 ,,
6 to 9 ,, ...	14 ,,
9 to 12 ,, ...	6 ,,

Of those occurring under 1 month, Premature Births accounted for 24, a large proportion of these being twin children ; convulsions (probably due to improper feeding) caused 4 deaths, congenital defects practically covering the rest. Leaving out immaturity as a cause, 39 deaths occurred up to the sixth month and only 20 children died between the ages of six and twelve months ; so that, during the months when the child is dependent upon the mother for its nourishment, in many cases it has to be artificially fed, and as a rule this is carried out with one of those abominations—a long-tubed feeding-bottle, which in itself is a fruitful source of chronic indigestion, convulsions, wasting, and diarrhœa. The total number of deaths under six months due to these latter diseases being 24, and as they are for the most part preventible, it is a matter of the great st importance, that some step should be taken to prevent, if possible, this waste of life. I should suggest as a first step that a supply of pamphlets dealing with the care and feeding of infants should be given to the midwives in the district with instructions to hand them to the mothers whom they are attending. Couple with this a more active

crusade against accumulation of vegetables and other rubbish in the backyards, there would then be a fewer number of deaths from diarrhœal diseases, which, this year, is more than twice as many as in 1909.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

They were 39 deaths from these causes during 1910; 30 of these were due to measles, whooping cough and diarrhœa and were all under 5 years of age. Diphtheria accounted for 5 deaths and enteric fever for 2.

The zymotic death-rate for this year is 2·4, as compared with 1·15 for 1909. They were 70 notifications of infectious diseases reported to me during the past 12 months, this is 30 less than in the previous year. They were as follows :—

Diphtheria	12
Erysipelas	17
Scarlet Fever	31
Enteric Fever	9
Puerperal Fever	1

DISTRIBUTION IN THE WARDS.

	S.E.	S.W.	C.	N.	H.
Diphtheria	1	2	0	2	7
Erysipelas	2	4	2	6	3
Scarlet Fever	12	9	3	3	4
Enteric Fever	3	2	1	2	1
Puerperal Fever	0	1	0	0	0

REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.

	S.E.	S.W.	C.	N.	H.
Diphtheria	0	1	0	0	3
Scarlet Fever	12	9	2	1	3
Enteric Fever	3	2	1	2	1

DIPHTHERIA.

There were 5 deaths out of 12 cases and three of these occurred in the Hemingfield Ward. I hope that the free supply of Antitoxin for early injection into these diphtheria cases will be freely utilised and be the means of reducing the high rate of mortality.

They were spread over eight months out of the twelve and there did not appear to be any connection between any of the cases.

SCARLET FEVER.

There were 31 cases notified during 1910, compared with 42 last year.

The cases in the South East Ward were evidently the result of some unrecognised slight cases mixing with the other children and concerning which, it was almost impossible to get any information from the neighbours. The parents refused to call in a doctor, saying it was " only measles," but really because they resented the children being sent to Hospital. One case was, however, ferreted out and promptly removed to the Kendray Fever Hospital. The disease cropped up in every month of the year but August, no particular month shewing any noteworthy activity.

ENTERIC FEVER.

There was a marked diminution of this disease during the year as we have had only 9 cases to deal with, compared with 18 cases in 1909. There were distributed in the wards pretty evenly and spread over seven months of the year. There were 2 deaths, both being in the South West Ward. The houses and surroundings were carefully examined in each case and there were found to be sanitary defects in two of them. These were remedied at once and all our suggestions carried out by the owners of the property. In some of the cases there was a definite history of doubtful food—usually shell-fish—being eaten, and in the rest of the cases no cause could be assigned. I attribute the falling off in the number of enteric cases to the cool wet summer and to the substitution of closed manhole covers together with the more frequent and systematic flushings of the sewers, which have been carried out by your Surveyor.

MEASLES.

An epidemic of this disease was prevalent in the township in the spring of the year. It broke out in the Park Street School and rapidly shewed itself in the King's Road and Barnsley Road Schools. By carrying out a system of class closure and isolation on the appearance of the early cases the disease was checked in two of the schools but the Barnsley Road Infants' Department was closed for three weeks.

Measles was responsible for 5 deaths, all under 5 years of age. Unfortunately this disease has a reputation for being "of no importance" among the generality of mothers and they are apt to allow their children to go about before they are quite recovered and are very liable to get complications in the shape of pneumonia, &c., which is the usual secondary cause of death in measles. It cannot be too widely known that measles alone causes more deaths than scarlet fever, diphtheria, and typhoid fever put together, and that it is a disease that is dangerous for very young children, by reason of its lung complications, which may be almost entirely avoided by a sufficiently long stay in a warm room.

WHOOPING COUGH.

During the past year we have had a severe epidemic of this troublesome disease, which has entailed a large amount of suffering amongst the children and has been responsible for 9 deaths. Again this is a complaint which is often thought too lightly of by the parents. In the older children it perhaps is not of much account beyond the suffering entailed by the attacks, but among the very young children it is also a disease full of danger in its complications and the exhaustion and vomiting following the attacks. We were unfortunate in having the epidemic during the cold damp season of the year, when the fresh air treatment could not be carried out without risk and consequently more children were exposed to the infection than would otherwise have been the case, and chills resulting in pneumonia, &c., minimised their chances of quick recovery, and at the same time prolonged the infective period of the patients.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

There have been 46 deaths from the above causes:—20 from Bronchitis and 26 from Pneumonia, this is equal to a death-rate of 2·9 per 1,000 of the population compared with 3·6 for the previous year.

CIRCULATORY DISEASES.

There were 18 deaths from Heart Disease equal to a rate of 1·13 per 1,000.

CANCER.

Cancer caused 5 deaths or ·3 per 1,000

PHTHISIS.

Phthisis or consumption of the lungs was responsible for 12 deaths, eight less than in the previous year and amounts to a rate of ·75 per 1,000.

They occurred in the wards as follows :—

S.E.	S.W.	C.	N.	H.
1	2	3	4	2

Although these figures show an improvement on those of the two preceding years, it will not do for us to relax any effort we intend making in the direction of treatment for cases of this disease. Sanatorial treatment for certain cases of consumption would prove a God-send to the working class, who are far too badly off, especially when the breadwinner is the sufferer, to pay the high charges demanded at the usual private Sanatorium. It would relieve those responsible, of the necessity for nursing and keeping the invalids, the latter would be educated in the hygienic methods adopted in the scientific treatment of consumption and they would cease to be a source of danger to the rest of the family, who are compelled to come into contact with them in these small houses ; and these advantages would be especially marked in the winter time, when from being confined in stuffy rooms they often go from bad to worse.

OTHER TUBERCULAR DISEASES.

There were 20 deaths attributed to these causes, nine more than in 1909, 14 of these occurred in children under 5 years.

There is no system of notification for phthisis in vogue in the district, nor is there at present any hospital accommodation for the reception of these cases.

The rooms occupied by phthisical patients are disinfected by formalin vapour after their decease.

SCHOOLS.

I have from time to time during the year made inspections of all the Schools in the township. The closets and urinals, particularly of the older schools leave very much to be desired in the matter of cleanliness and where automatic flushing is carried out evidently require the vigorous application of a stiff brush daily in order to make the flushing effectual. Another defect is the wearing of the flag stones round the boys' and infants' urinals—pools of urine lie in the hollows at the entrance and exits so that the children get their boots and stockings soaked in this filth. The flags should be sloped to a gutter so that all liquid runs away and the places should be hosed down daily. I understand that structural improvements in the sanitary arrangements will be carried out at Broomhill and Barnsley Road Schools at an early date. The Jump and Hemingfield Schools have been brought up to date in this respect during the past year.

The Schools have been disinfected with formalin after each school closure for measles and whooping cough and also during the holidays. The School Medical Officer has visited each school once or twice during the year.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

We have tipping ground for refuse which is at present sufficient for our needs, but towards the end of the year more facilities will have to be secured for this form of rubbish disposal or other methods adopted.

The effluent at the Lundhill Sewage Works was unsatisfactory during the early part of the year—the filter bed was evidently not doing its work effectively and the land was "sick."

The Sanitary Committee visited the works on July 12th and it was suggested that a finer grade of ash should be used as the top layer in the sprinkler bed and more alumino-ferric used as a precipitant. This was done and as a result the effluent was much improved. A new filter bed is in course of erection at the New Scarborough Sewage Works. During the year 26 sealed manhole covers have been substituted for open ones in various parts of the township and 32 privies converted into water closets.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are 6 factories and 52 workshops in the district. These latter consists of 11 bakehouses (2 underground), 22 dressmaking and millinery shops, 8 boot repairing, 10 joinering, picture framing, watch-making, cycle repairing, and stocking making shops, and one workplace (cab-hiring establishment). One boot repairing workshop was condemned on account of sanitary defects and has been demolished. There were made 63 inspections during the year. All the above, at present on the Register have complied with the requirements of the Urban District Council, in every respect.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are 11 slaughter-houses on the Register, one has come into disuse and has been struck off the Register. The number of inspections made during the year was 120, as many as possible at the time of slaughtering. The meat exposed for sale in the market and shops is inspected weekly by your sanitary officers and has been found satisfactory. No tuberculous meat has been detected nor has it been found necessary to condemn or destroy any food-stuffs.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

Three of the latter have been placed on the Register during the year bringing the total number to 15. There were 49 inspections made during 1910, exclusive of the special tour of inspection made by the Veterinary Surgeon and your Sanitary Officers in the month of October. The attention of the owner of two farms were directed to the dirty and insanitary condition of two farm yards in the township, as constituting a danger to the health of the community. The agent to the owner met the Sanitary Inspector and myself when the defects were pointed out to him. He has given instructions for the necessary improvements to be carried out.

WATER SUPPLY.

The district has now a good supply of water to all parts. A new 4-inch main has been laid from Tunstall Cross to the Dearne Valley Water Works so that Broomhill can now be supplied direct from the Council's distributing system.

MIDWIVES.

I have visited all the houses of the above and inspected their registers and outfits. These were in every case satisfactory and the fact, that during 1910 there was only one case of Puerperal Fever, shews that the work they do, often in insanitary surroundings, reflects great credit on their management of these cases.

RAINFALL.

The rainfall for the year 1910 amounts to 25.15 inches. The number of days on which $\frac{1}{100}$ of an inch upwards fell was 190, the year on the whole was a damp one although the total amount of rainfall is less by 2 inches than 1909. March and September were the driest months when less than three quarters of an inch fell during the two months. June and November were the wettest months.—6·79 inches falling on 34 days during the two months. The heaviest rainfall of the whole year occurred on June 25th when no less than 1·13 inches fell in the 24 hours, also over an inch of rain fell on the 28th November.

The usual tables of statistics which are required by the Local Government Board are set out in the following pages..

In conclusion, I again express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee for the courtesy and co-operation I have always received at their hands, to the other officers of the Council, and Mr. T. Johnson for material required for this report and also to your Sanitary Inspector who, at all times, has shewn the greatest readiness to carry out my wishes and render me all the help he could in the various duties devolving upon your Sanitary Officers.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

GEORGE E. ATKINS,

Medical Officer of Health.

WOMBWELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Sanitary Inspector's Annual Report.

1910.

WOMBWELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Chairman and Members of the Wombwell Urban District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration the following report dealing with the work done in my Department during the year ending December 31st, 1910.

NUISANCES.

During the year there were detected 171 nuisances comprised as follows :—

Blocked and Defective Drains and W.C.'s	77
Overcrowding	18
Insanitary Privies and Ashpits	19
Defective Sink Pipes and Gullies ...	13
Insanitary Houses	22
Insanitary Yards	13
Sundry	9
Total ...	171

Of this number 8 were not remedied at the end of the year.

There were 7 statutory and 88 preliminary notices served, and of these 1 statutory and 7 preliminary have not yet been complied with.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are 11 Slaughter-houses in your district and these are all properly registered and licensed. During the year one slaughter-house has come into disuse, and has been struck off the register. I have made 110 inspections of the slaughter-houses, including visits at the time of slaughtering, and have had very little fault to find with any of them. No unsound meat has been detected.

COWSHEDS.

There are 15 Cowsheds on the Council's Register, and during the year I have made 49 inspections of the same. In only two instances have the Cowsheds given cause for complaint, and the matters complained of are being put right by the owners.

DISINFECTION.

Acting under the instructions of your Medical Officer of Health, I have visited and enquired into all the cases of infectious disease notified during the year, and disinfection has been performed after each case. Disinfection was carried out by means of fumigation and Formalin spray, and in some cases bedding and clothing were sent to the Barnsley Sanitary Dêpot to be there dealt with by their Steam Disinfector. On three separate occasions during the year the whole of the schools in your district were disinfected by means of the Formalin spray.

SCAVENGING.

The scavenging in your district is entirely carried out by the Council's own staff. During the year there were removed to the various tips 12,500 loads of refuse, consisting of 6,916 loads of nightsoil and 5,584 loads of dry refuse. The total cost of dealing with this refuse was £1,149 13s. 6d., which works out at 1/10 per load. The refuse at our principal tip is still being covered with soil, and this considerably adds to the cost of scavenging.

There are in your district 1903 privies with fixed receptacles, 12 privies with moveable receptacles, 248 fresh water closets, and 135 waste water closets.

HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTION.

During the year 65 houses have been inspected. Particulars of these inspections will be found in the report of your Medical Officer of Health.

CANAL BOATS.

During the year 45 Canal Boats were inspected. They were registered to be occupied by 243 persons, and were actually occupied by 63 adult males, 22 adult females, and 21 children. Two infringements of the Canal Boats Acts and Regulations were observed, one being a case in which the boat was not lettered, marked, and numbered, in conformity with the Act, and in the other case no Certificate of Registration was on board. Notices were served on the respective owners of the two boats, the terms of which notices were complied with. The number of boats on the Council's Register is now 81, of which 36 are believed to be in use, or available, and 45 cannot be traced.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. A. IRVING WASHINGTON,

Assoc. Roy. San. Inst.,

Sanitary Inspector.

WOMBWELL URBAN DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1910 and previous Years.

Year.	Population Estimated to Middle of Each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages Belonging to the District.	
				Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.				
		Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births Registered.	Number.	Rate.		Number.	Rate.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1900	13063	548	42·0	98	179	224	17·4	5	229	17·5
1901	13316	556	41·8	120	216	303	22·7	5	308	22·5
1902	13573	610	44·9	104	170	231	17·0	5	236	17·4
1903	13835	591	42·7	84	142	216	15·6	6	222	16·0
1904	14103	581	41·2	109	188	265	18·8	4	269	19·1
1905	14376	576	40·1	82	142	210	14·6	9	219	15·2
1906	14654	618	42·2	112	181	250	17·0	9	259	17·7
1907	14937	624	41 8	102	163	277	18·5	13	294	19·7
1908	15226	633	41·5	117	185	286	18·8	22	308	20·2
1909	15521	683	44.0	95	140	239	15·3	17	256	16·49
Averages for years 1900-1909	14260	602	42·2	102	170	250	17·5	9·5	260	18·1
1910	15823	667	42·1	83	124	252	15·9	15.	267	16·8

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 11 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

WOMBWELL URBAN DISTRICT.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1910.

Causes of Death.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.							Deaths at all ages of "Residents" belonging to localities, whether occurring in or beyond the District					Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non-Residents in Public Institutions in the District.
	All ages.	under 1 year	1 and und. 5	5 and un. 15	15 and un. 25	25 and un. 65	65 and upw'ard	S. E.	S. W.	C.	N.	H.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Measles	5		5					2		2	1		
Whooping-cough	9	4	4	1						3	1	5	
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ..	5		5						1		1	3	
Enteric Fever ..	2				1		1		2				
Diarrhœa ...	18	13	4				1	1	3	8	2	4	
Enteritis	2					1	1			2			
Puerperal Fever ...	1					1			1				
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	12			2	2	8		1	2	3	4	2	
Other tubercular diseases	20	6	8	3	1	2		7	1	6	2	4	
Cancer (malignant dis.)	5					5		2		1	1	1	
Bronchitis ..	20	7	3			5	5	5	2	1	6	6	
Pneumonia ...	26	5	14	1		2	4	6	3	8	3	6	
Pleurisy	1		1								1		
Alcoholism } Cirrhosis of Liver }	1						1					1	
Venereal diseases	2	2						1				1	
Premature birth	24	24						4	6	4	6	4	
Diseases & accidents of parturition ...	3					3		1	1	1			
Heart diseases ...	18			1		12	5	4	3	6	2	3	
Accidents	12	1		3	2	6		2	1	2	6	1	
Suicides	4					2	2	2			1	1	
All other causes	77	21	10	2	3	23	18	15	14	12	17	19	
All causes	267	83	54	13	9	70	38	53	40	59	54	61	

WOMBWELL URBAN DISTRICT.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1910.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.					NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.					
	At All Ages	At Ages—Years.						1 S.E.	2 S.W.	3 C.	4 N.	5 H.	1 S.E.	2 S.W.	3 C.	4 N.	5 H.	Total cases removed to Hospital.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.											
Small-pox																		
Cholera																		
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	12		5	5		2		1	2		2	7		1			3	4
Erysipelas	17	1	1	2	1	11	1	2	4	2	6	3						
Scarlet Fever	31		12	18	1			12	9	3	3	4	12	9	2	1	3	27
Typhus Fever																		
Enteric Fever	9			1		7	1	3	2	1	2	1	3	2	1	2	1	9
Relapsing Fever																		
Continued Fever																		
Puerperal Fever	1				1				1									
Plague																		
Totals	70	1	18	26	3	20	2	18	18	6	13	15	15	12	3	3	7	40

WOMBWELL URBAN DISTRICT.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1910.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

Causes of Death.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes. Certified ...	19	7	1	3	30	5	8	10	5	3	2	4	8		3	3	81
All Causes. Uncertified	2				2												2
Whooping Cough ..						1				1	1					1	4
Diarrhœa all forms							4	3	1			1	3		1		13
Enteris, Muco-enteritis Gastro-enteritis																	
Premature Birth ...	19	4	1		24												24
Congenital Defects ..		1			1												1
Injury at Birth ...		1			1												1
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	1				1	3		4	1	1		1	1			1	13
Tuberculous Meningitis							1		1								2
Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica								1					1		1		3
Other Tuberculous Diseases							1										1
Syphilis				1	1				1								2
Meningitis (*not Tuberculous*)													1				1
Convulsions	1	1		2	4		1										5
Bronchitis						1		1	1		1	2	1				7
Pneumonia								1		1			1		1	1	5
Suffocation, overlying							1										1
Other Causes																	
	21	7	1	3	32	5	8	10	5	3	2	4	8		3	3	83